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Stevenson Termed U.S. Foreign Policy Sound

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Adlai E. Stevenson believed that the "purpose and direction" of American foreign policy are sound.

He wrote his belief in a letter shortly before his death July 14. The unmailed letter was made public today by his son, Adlai E. Stevenson III.

Stevenson, at the time U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, also suggested establishing a frontier between Communist and non-Communist areas of influence and drafting procedures for settling international differences.

The Ambassador's son said his father told him in June that he had received many suggestions that he quit his U.N. post to protest against American policy in Vietnam.

"He told me," the son added, "that on the contrary he intended to restate publicly and firmly his support of our Vietnam policy in a letter to Paul Goodman of North Stratford, N.H. Mr. Goodman was one of those who had urged him to resign."

Internationalization Plan

The letter, still in draft form at the time of Stevenson's unexpected death, also expressed belief this country should seek a negotiated peace in Vietnam based on internationalization of the whole area's security.

Stevenson wrote that the overriding purpose must be to avoid war, and said he believed an atomic war could be avoided by pursuit of two clear lines of policy:

"The first is to establish a tacitly agreed frontier between Communist and non-Communist areas of influence on the understanding that nei-

ther power system will use force to change the status quo. The other side of it may change, of course, but not by outside intervention.

"The second is to move from this position of precarious stability toward agreed international procedures for settling differences, toward the building of an international juridical and policymaking system and toward a whole variety of policies designed to turn our small, vulnerable planet into a genuine economic and social community."

Lines Across Vietnam

Stevenson noted the post-war line dividing Germany and raised the question of whether the West should draw such a line with Red China. And if so, he asked, should the line be "halfway across Vietnam?" "My hope in Vietnam is that relatively small scale resistance now may establish the fact that changes in Asia are not to be precipitated by outside force," he wrote. "This was the point of the Korean War. I believe Asia will be more stable if the outcome is the same in both—a negotiated line and a negotiated peace."

Stevenson advocated a negotiated peace in Vietnam "based upon the internationalization of the whole area's security, on a big effort to develop, under the United Nations, the resources of the Mekong River and guarantee that Vietnam, North and South, can choose, again under international supervision, the kind of governments, the form of association and, if so, decree the type of reunification of the two states they genuinely want to establish."